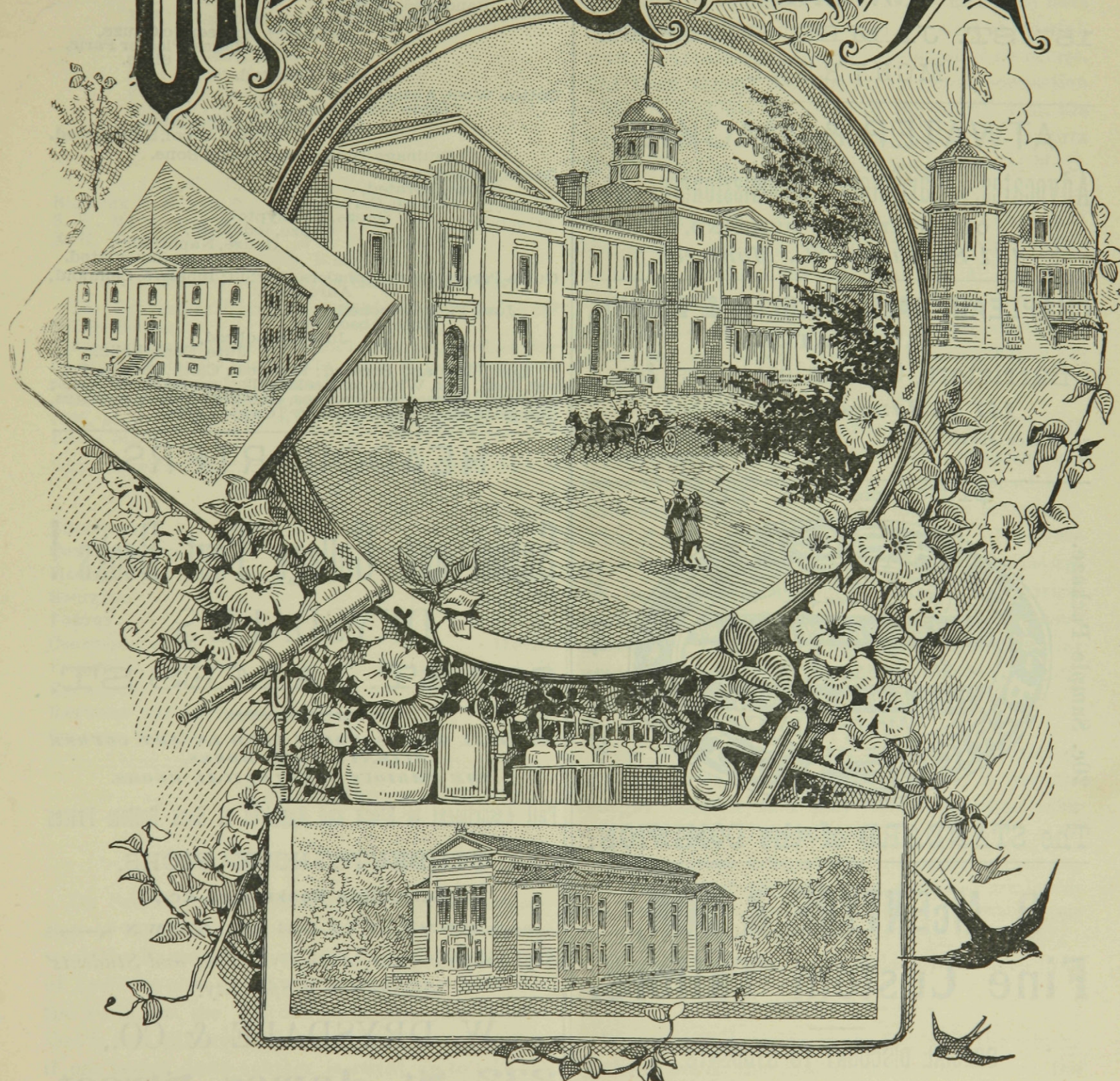


# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



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# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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[No. 11.]

## University Gazette.

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### CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
EDITORIALS - - - - -	169-170
CONTRIBUTIONS - - - - -	170-171
MCGILL NEWS - - - - -	171-174
SOCIETIES - - - - -	174
POETRY - - - - -	174
CORRESPONDENCE - - - - -	174-175
PERSONALS - - - - -	176
EXCHANGES - - - - -	176
BETWEEN THE LECTURES - - - - -	177
COLLEGE WORLD - - - - -	177-178

### Editorials.

#### THE MEDICAL SESSION.

On Saturday the lectures of the fifty-seventh session of the Medical School will close. In another week the Examinations will be over, and by the first of April the class of '90 will have "gone forth into the world," as the Valedictorians say. The session that is past illustrates that, in the course of events, if one is cast down another is raised up to take the burden. No loss is irreparable, and though, when the late Dean died, a wide breach was made, yet it is healing, and the work flowing in other channels,

and though his work is carried on by other hands, he yet speaks to us of high aims and of duty in Medical work. To say, then, that the session of '90 is the most successful in the history of the College, is only to justify the foundation laid by the men who have gone before. That it has been the most successful, must be apparent to all who have watched its course. The Dean, though not thrown into close connection with any students but those of the fourth year, has won the esteem and regard of all, and in the lectures of the Vice-Dean they feel that the Practice of Medicine is still a stronghold of McGill. Other important changes have been made, looking to the unifying of the courses and consolidating the teaching. The number of students has increased, and all has been harmony, and on the part of the students there is an abiding faith in their school, and a clearer conception of the end and aim of Medicine, as scientifically expounded.

It is a matter of regret that among all the different departments of undergraduates who responded to toasts at the University Banquet, that department alone was omitted which, more than any other, contributed to the brilliancy of the occasion. If reports are reliable, the followers of the Donaldson course are not in the least behind other students in oratorical ability, and surely the time ought long since to have passed away when it was considered unbecoming for women to speak in public, and especially on educational matters.

That was a ready German method of explaining, to a number of American students, why it was not thought desirable that they should continue their studies at Berlin University:—

"Your American Colleges differ too greatly in character, your institutions of real worth being established side by side with those that are practically humbugs. We cannot spare the time to distinguish and decide between the two classes."

No such charge can be brought against men from McGill.

We regret that, owing to the fact that the returns of the names of the Arts' students who were at the dinner not having been handed in in time, the list published was incorrect. Some of the names appeared under "Science students." The number was 49.



There are still a number of subscriptions outstanding, and students of Medicine are mildly reminded that it was upon their advice the weekly issue was undertaken. It is hoped that during the present week all the amounts will be handed in.

## Contributions.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG.

The importance of a German University may be roughly estimated by the number of students attending its lectures, and to a certain extent by the number of professors on its teaching staff. During the summer semester of 1889, there were at Berlin 6,626 students, at Munich 3,646, while Leipzig took third place with 3,391. Berlin has 324 professors and docents, Munich 172, and Leipzig 184. If we then consider the number of students, Leipzig is the third University in Germany, if we look only to the professors, it holds the second place.

The teaching body of Leipzig University is divided into four faculties—Theology, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy—the last including Natural Science, Political Economy, History, Philology, Mathematics, Philosophy, and in general what ever does not come within the province of the first three.

The Principal of the University, at present the philosopher Wundt, rejoices in the title of Rector Magnificus, and holds office for one year. At the head of each Faculty is the Dean, and under him in order of rank are Ordinary Professors, Extraordinary Professors and Private Docents. Many of the professors in ordinary receive very large salaries, the extraordinary professors as a rule, receive very little, while the Private Docents are not paid at all, except by the students attending their lectures, and these fees are regulated by the University authorities. One may safely say that nearly all the professors are authors of repute, and also many of the docents have written books of considerable value. One of the best Histories of Modern Philosophy has lately been written by a docent in the University of Jena, and the like is occurring continually. A docent who thus distinguishes himself is soon promoted to be extraordinary professor, and if his ability continues to be manifested, in time becomes professor in ordinary.

The usual mode of teaching is by means of lectures, but there are also, in almost every subject, seminaries, and private studies with the professor, thus affording advanced students direct contact and intercourse with the professors, an element of education formerly much neglected.

At the beginning of the semester the famulus posts on the blackboard the professor's announcement of the subjects on which he intends to lecture, with the place and time. On the appointed day the students assemble in the auditorium, and at precisely fifteen minutes past the hour in comes the professor, walks up to his desk, pronounces in an undertone the conventional words "Mein Herren," and forthwith launches out into his subject. When forty-five

minutes have gone and the gong has sounded, he at once seizes hat and cane and straightway departs the way he came, to appear and disappear the next day in the same manner.

Many of the professors take great pains to make their subject clear to the minds of the students, but too often there is great lack of teaching ability displayed, and the perfunctory way in which the lectures are delivered is by no means inspiring to the student. To an English speaking student, who knows little or nothing of the German language, the difficulties are at first very great. German is a most difficult language, no matter who asserts the contrary. This every English student in Germany admits, and only those doubt who know nothing about it. Mr. Edwards, pastor of the American Chapel in Leipzig, finds, as the result of long experience, that an average American student, with no previous knowledge of the German language, can learn to understand the lectures in one year from his arrival, provided he works faithfully, and even then he will occasionally miss the full meaning of a sentence. This statement I at first thought much exaggerated, but have come to think it not far from the truth.

I know a man of forty years of age, a professor of an American college, who has studied German for years and has spent eight or nine months in Germany, who cannot yet understand his lectures satisfactorily, nor can he speak with any fluency. But I know other students who, having studied the language thoroughly at home, have found very little difficulty in the line I have indicated.

A bit of personal experience may not be out of the way just here. I arrived in Leipzig, July 25th, 1889, and at once found a boarding place with a German family. For three months I worked pretty steadily at Otto and my German reader, writing tiresome exercises, and practising my villainous German on my innocent friends. When the lectures began on October 25th, I secured a seat in Prof. Heinze's class-room, where he was announced to lecture on History of Philosophy. At my first attempt to take notes I secured about a page of detached words. Then I procured a German student as teacher, and with him read Grimm's fairy tales and two or three of Tessing's plays. I also began reading Heinze's own text book on History of Philosophy, with a view to acquiring his vocabulary and becoming acquainted with his style. I found this plan to succeed so well that I can now understand the substance of the lectures, and take notes as fast as I can write, though it will be a long time before I shall be able to grasp the full meaning of every word and sentence. If I can do this at the end of my first year in Germany, I shall be perfectly satisfied.

Matriculation for a graduate of a Canadian College is not at all formidable or difficult. On a certain day he presents himself at the University Court, shows his passport and graduate's parchment, passes through the hand of nine or ten officials, tells his age, parentage, nationality, birth-place, and subjects of study, pays twenty-one marks, receives a College book, and is allowed to depart, but instructed to appear on a certain day at the Aula, or Convocation Hall, to be



finally received by the Rector. When he appears at the proper time, he finds the Aula filled with other new students. One by one the names are called out; finally, he hears his own; and, walking up to the front, shakes hands with the Rector Magnus, receives a student's card, a large paper certificate, declaring him entitled to all the rights and privileges of a student of Leipzig University.

A friend of mine, neglecting to appear on the day appointed for this ceremony, was, a few days afterwards, much alarmed when he received a summons from the University Court, commanding him, on pain of Recalcitration, to report himself, and explain why he had disobeyed orders. Upon humbly submitting that his fault arose from ignorance of the German language, he was let off with a fine of twenty-five pfennigs, and another day was fixed for his reception. In this way do the University authorities keep the students in subjection.

A student may not be arrested by the civic authorities, except for certain grave offences; but if he breaks the laws, his name is reported to the University Court, by which he is judged, and, if found guilty, is punished according to the gravity of his offence.

There are two Canadian students at Leipzig, and sixty from the United States. Almost all of these are college graduates, and many have taught in school or college for several years. Some have been professors at home, and after two or three years of study in Germany, will return to their work in America. The average age of the American students at present in Leipzig is 27 years. The average age of the German student is about 23 years.

Of German University Societies it would be superfluous to speak, for they are known by reputation to students everywhere, especially in America. The American Students' Club, however, is a Society of more than ordinary interest. Founded during the summer semester of '89, with the object of bringing the American students together for mutual help in their work, it has since greatly increased in popularity, and its meetings have, no doubt, been of great value to the members. Canadians are not eligible for active membership, but are heartily welcomed as honorary members. Strictly speaking, then, the title, "American Club," is a misnomer, but since it would be difficult to find a more convenient name, no objection is made. Every second Saturday evening the meeting is held in Kretschman's Restaurant, a large room having been there found convenient to the purpose. The literary part of the programme consists, generally, of an informal lecture by some student, explanatory of the methods of work and advantages for study, in his special branch, in America and Germany. A discussion follows, whereby further information is elicited from the speaker, and the views of other students are obtained. The meeting is then adjourned, though the members do not yet leave, but mix with one another, exchange ideas, compare notes as to colleges at home, and in general become acquainted with one another. Singing of college songs enliven the proceedings, and sundry glasses of beer are not wanting, with lemonade

for temperance men, and when the meeting breaks up the members depart, with the satisfaction of having spent a profitable and enjoyable evening.

J. E. LeR.

## McGill News.

There have been no Clinics in the Hospital since Thursday. The institution was closed to prepare for the final Examinations.

In the Library statistics of last issue, we stated the total volumes in the Library to be 28,494. In this we omitted 12,000 in the Medical department.

The lectures in Pathology are over. Last week lectures were given on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, with demonstrations in the afternoon.

The fund, for the erection of a tablet, in honour of the memory of the late Dean, Dr. Howard, has grown to a sufficient size to warrant the work being put in hand at once.

Chief Benoit, of the City Fire Department, made a thorough inspection of McGill's buildings, with a view to perfecting the arrangements for fire protection, impelled to do so by the disaster at Toronto.

A meeting of the Graduates' Society was held on Saturday evening, to hear and discuss the reports of the Representative Fellows, and to make nominations for the ensuing term. The disposal of the Principal's Fund was also to be considered.

The regular meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers was held in the Applied Science department, on Thursday evening, 27th February, when a paper on "Canadian Cements," by Mr. Butler, of Napanee, was discussed.

How many students, who enjoy the splendid course in Natural Science in McGill, ever stop to think that it is due to wonderful energy and liberality of two of the greatest practical geologists of the age—Sir William E. Logan and Sir J. William Dawson?

On Thursday, a very neat present was made to the Hospital porter by the members of the third and fourth years. There are few men about the place better deserving of considerate treatment at the hands of the students, in return for his courtesy and kindly attention to their needs.

The ball opened for the Primary Years on Monday, Dr. Stewart leading with the following for the Sessional:—

1. Mention the more important actions of Calomel and Corrosive Sublimate.
2. Compare the action of Digitalis and Aconite on the heart.
3. Compare the purgative action of Aloes, Castor Oil, and Jalap.
4. When the constitutional effects of Mercury and Iodine are desired, how are these agents administered?

Many of my fellow-students will remember the opening ten lectures of one of our fondest examiners, giving us the most fatherly advice as to the way to keep our health, and to invest in the proper sort of a text-book. I am afraid my experience tallies with similar ones of my fellow-students, and was a failure.



As to whether my investment in the means of knowledge is of the same class, time will tell. The following was the result of my athletic aspirations :—

I commenced my course of exercise in my bedroom, which was not far to go for it, with a pair of six pound dumb-bells.

The first night, before going to bed, I went through various motions over and over again. It was splendid fun—for the first time; but it had this result—that I was no longer sleepy when I turned into bed. Then I felt quite equal to a five-mile walk. As the second pie is more difficult to eat than the first, so I found the second performance with the dumb-bells less agreeable than the first. The novelty of the thing was gone. At any rate, I reduced my task about fifty per cent., entering into an engagement with myself to do the other half in the morning. When the morning came, I reminded myself more than once of my engagement, but I could not get myself out of bed; and when I turned out I found that I must either miss my lecture or my dumb-bell exercise. I decided to take the lecture.

At bed-time that night my arms were so stiff from the exercise of the previous night, that I did not think it would be right to go at the thing too violently, and so overdo it. I put the dumb-bells on the dressing-table, and went to bed and dropped off asleep, feeling a sympathy for the poor fellow who lies awake half the night, because he goes to bed so thoroughly tired out that he cannot sleep. In speaking with a friend, who goes in with such regularity for this kind of thing, that he says he could not live without it—a pretty pass to come to, I must say—I was told that the proper way to take exercise, is to get as much variety out of it as possible; to make a pleasure, instead of a task, of it. Upon his recommendation, I purchased a pair of Indian clubs, which I do not believe any Indian ever used. I took as small a pair as I could find, to start on, at any rate. By the time I had knocked the chandelier out of the ceiling by the roots, and fetched myself a few raps on the spinal column, I decided to give up the clubs in favour of boxing.

It was easy enough to get the gloves, but I could not get anything to box with but a stuffed bag. There is a certain amount of pleasure in boxing with an opponent that never gets angry and cannot strike you back; but one day the bag swung back, and caught me such a cowardly blow that I would have nothing more to do with it. I began to think that I had had enough of violent exercise, and I remembered the cases of men who had shattered their constitutions by too much of it. I determined not to do that. Better by far exhaust my vitality by an easier process. I made up my mind, then, to let nature have her own way, which she always does in the end. It is the privilege of the sex to which she belongs. She accommodated herself very kindly to the change, which was suited to me much better. Now, when I want to take my liver out for a walk, it is usually round a billiard-table. That is my favourite exercise, and I am quite well, thank you, and hope to make a good pass. My punching-bag I seldom use, and when I do it is only as a sofa-cushion; my dumb-bells serve

as paper weights, though they sometimes come in handy as hammers. As for my boxing-gloves—well, one of them is my pin cushion, and I have my suspicions that the other has superseded the newspaper as a bustle for my landlady.

X.

On Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, about 60 students assembled at the college gates to tramp to the Club House; some one had ordered two large sleighs, and the boys soon decided that they could tramp with less exertion in the sleighs, and all were speedily aboard and on the way to the Club House, accompanied by the melodious toot of Taylor's horn. Once at the Club House every one began an investigation of the place from office to ball-room, till the call "dinner," when all promptly adjourned to the dining hall, where ample justice was done to the good things provided.

Order was called by A. E. Harvey, the chairman, who, in an eloquent address, proposed "The Queen," eulogizing Her Majesty, Canadians, and Our College to the satisfaction of all. Having disposed of our Gracious Sovereign, the next toast in order was "Alma Mater," proposed by G. McDougall. Hatchett replied, and regretted there were not more opportunities for making acquaintances. Denison proposed "The Faculties." R. McDougall responded for Arts, and thought the Dinner was better prepared than he, and gave a general description of the "good qualities" of the Faculty. Wingham, of Science, did not like bombast, but without a doubt you could learn anything in his faculty; in fact it was by all odds the best. Ryan referred touchingly to the modesty of the Law Faculty, and concluded his address, thanking the Dinner Committee for their efforts. Richardson responded on a two minute notice, for "Societies," reviewing the good and bad qualities of the Y.M.C.A., Literary, and Athletic Associations. G. McDougall led in singing "My Bonnie," after which the following responded for Societies: Hawkins, for Y.M.C.A., wished all students to respond as liberally to the Association's appeal for a new building as they could. Hall responded for the Literary Society. Prof. McLeod and Mr. Fleet entered just at this time, and were received with a becoming enthusiasm. Russell thought Athletics were too much let alone by juniors, and urged that every member of the University should be interested in their success. Rev. S. Moore was then introduced to propose the health of "The Ladies," and in his usual philosophic and eloquent style, heaped glowing encomiums upon them, but thought he should be rather careful, as his subject was a delicate one, and confessed the occasion only required their presence to be perfection.

"Good Night, Ladies," was then chanted with solemnity. Immediately thereafter Kinghorn was called upon to propose "Our Guest," and in a neat speech, referring to Mr. Botterell's efforts in connection with the Club House movement, proposed his health, which was heartily responded to, and "he's a jolly good fellow" properly rendered. In replying, Mr. Botterell referred to the great benefit the Club House might be made to students, and dwelt strongly on the idea of fostering a stronger college spirit.



"We should forget we were Arts, or Theologians, or Science, or Medicals, or Law, but always remember we were McGill men."

Mr. Fleet responded for "Graduates," and told us the happiest time of his life was spent as an Undergrad. He knew what a good time meant then, and so did Prof. McLeod, and gave a short sketch of the reason the University lecture was now held in the afternoon instead of evening. Prof. McLeod finished the story, but it is still a matter of doubt who turned off the gas.

An adjournment to the ball room was then made, and the proceedings opened by a song from Kinghorn, followed by a very clever exhibition of dancing by Smaill. The tug-of-war came next, Law and Arts pulling first. Harvey, Hall, Fleet, Ryan and Costigan represented Law, while G. McDougall, R. McDougall, Rev. S. Moore, Hunter and Tolmie did duty for Arts, and succeeded in pulling the legal lights completely over the line. After a song by Richardson, and a set of "lancers," the tug between Arts and Science was in order. Prof. McLeod, Schwitzer, Bickerdike, Russell and Hamilton did their best for Science, but to no avail—Arts won.

Walking, three-legged, and chain races were then laid under tribute to add to the evening's fun. Leap frog was then instituted, and the way to do it made plain by Messrs. Fleet and Botterell. Singing and dancing then seemed to be about the order, and at 10.30 all-aboard was called, and we were soon safely packed away and off for home, via Outremont.

"SYZYGY."

#### MEDICAL GERMS.

Fortunately for the Final Year, Dr. Cameron is going to give a couple of lectures on children's diseases, to make up for those we were to have had at the Hospital.

\* \*

The difficulty experienced by the clinical professors in getting the theatre, to lecture in, clearly demonstrates the crying necessity of a new room, specially for lectures and clinics.

\* \*

M.C.P.S.O. and H.G.T.U.L. are the letters after Dr. McRitchie's name, in a western paper. Let the embryo grads. figure it out.

\* \*

Some one said that the Hospital staff celebrated Ash Wednesday by a drive to the Back River.

\* \*

It would almost seem that if text books were reduced to say two hundred pages, the men would have a clearer and broader idea of their work.

\* \*

Orals in the old style, are now things of the past; the information being extracted by modern and improved methods of torture at the bedside.

Dr. Gardner recently related the romance of the Staffordshire Knot, used so much in surgery. In old days rogues were so many in the county, that the knot was devised to hang two at a time.

\* \*

The vulgar habit of defacing a man's letters with offensive nicknames is still practised by some final men.

\* \*

It is about as impossible to expect Niagara to fall without roaring, as to expect Archie to walk out of a class room, without stopping the lecture.

"NIX FORSTAY."

#### EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE.

##### FIRST YEAR.

Saturday, March 15th,	10 a.m.	Botany, written.
" " "	4 p.m.	Histology, written.
Monday, " 17th,	4 p.m.	" oral.
Tuesday, " 18th,	4 p.m.	" "

##### SECOND YEAR.

Monday, March 17th,	10 a.m.	Physiology, written.
Tuesday, " 18th,	10 a.m.	Chemistry, "
Wednesday, " 19th,	10 a.m.	Anatomy, "
Thursday, " 20th,	10 a.m.	Orals in Anatomy.
Friday, " 21st,	10 a.m.	
Saturday, " 22nd,	10 a.m.	
Monday, " 24th,	10 a.m.	
Thursday, " 20th,	3 p.m.	Orals in Chemistry.
Friday, " 21st,	3 p.m.	
Saturday, " 22nd,	3 p.m.	
Monday, " 24th,	3 p.m.	
Monday, " 24th,	2 p.m.	Orals in Physiology.
Tuesday, " 25th,	2 p.m.	
Wednesday, " 26th,	2 p.m.	
Thursday, " 27th,	2 p.m.	
Monday, " 24th,	10 a.m. (W.)	Sutherland Medal Exam.
Tuesday, " 25th,	3 p.m. (O.)	

##### THIRD YEAR.

Monday, " 17th,	3 p.m.	Materia Medica, written.
Tuesday, " 18th,	4 p.m.	Pathology, "
Wednesday, " 19th,	4 p.m.	Jurisprudence, "
Thursday, " 20th,	3 p.m.	Orals in Materia Medica, Pathology and Jurisprudence.
Friday, " 21st,	3 p.m.	
Saturday, " 22nd,	3 p.m.	

##### FOURTH YEAR.

Thursday, " 20th,	10 a.m.	Surgery, written.
Friday, " 21st,	10 a.m.	Medicine, "
Saturday, " 22nd,	10 a.m.	{ Obstetrics & Gynæcology, written.
Monday, " 24th,	3 p.m.	
Tuesday, " 25th,	3 p.m.	Orals in Medicine and Surgery.
Wednesday, " 26th,	3 p.m.	
Thursday, " 27th,	3 p.m.	Medical Clinics.
Thursday, " 6th,	1 p.m.	
Monday, " 10th,	1 p.m.	
Friday, " 28th,	11 a.m.	{ Clemesha Prize in Clinical Therapeutics.

#### FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

"Miss Barnjum and the Donalda Gymnastic Class. At Home, Monday, March 3rd, at 8 p.m. The Gymnasium, 19 University Street."

The above neat invitation cards, issued some few



days ago to the lady students and their friends, were an intimation that a novel event, in the shape of the first Donalda Gymnastic Rehearsal, was to take place.

Quite a number of friends of the University and of the Gymnasium assembled at the appointed hour. There were seated on the platform—Principal and Lady Dawson, Dr. Alex. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Prof. and Mrs. Penhallow, Rev. Prin. Henderson, D.D., and others.

The Donalda class, arranged in their becoming costumes of black and scarlet, with jaunty caps upon their heads, formed a pretty sight as they filed down the stairway and marched round the hall in a long procession. A full programme, consisting of exercises in Bar-bells, Clubs, and Dumb-bells, and of Ring Marching, was carried out. The leaders in the different exercises were as follows:—

Bar-bells—Miss Williams, Miss Kennedy, and Miss Finley.

Clubs—Miss Inez Botterell, Miss Smith, and Miss Kennedy.

Dumb-bells—Miss Williams.

Miss Barnjum said a few words in commendation of the "energy and enthusiasm" displayed by the class during the few months that it had been in training, and then requested the Principal to make some remarks.

Sir William, in speaking, announced that prizes were offered for competition by the class, which would be awarded at the close of the session, and also drew attention to the significant fact, that the present Gymnasium building is now placarded "For Sale." He spoke of the good fortune of the University in securing Miss Barnjum's efficient services as Instructress, and expressed himself gratified with the rapid progress that had been made. He congratulated Miss Barnjum and the Donalda class on the success of the evening's entertainment.

This brought the evening's regular programme to a close, but after an interval for refreshments, an impromptu performance was organized. Swings, ladders, and rings were brought into action, and the merry athletes kept up the fun until quite a late hour.

The Rehearsal, the first given by Donalda students, was eminently successful. That it should be so was almost a foregone conclusion, for Miss Barnjum's untiring energy and thoughtfulness are sure warrants that all under her hand will prosper.

#### HEREDITARY RELIGION.

A little Brooklyn girl returned from Sunday School in a state of mind, because she had heard that Jesus was a Jew, and appealed to her mother.

"Yes, my dear, Jesus was a Jew," said her mother.

"Well, mamma, he was the Son of God, wasn't he?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well," said the little one, "I don't see how Jesus came to be a Jew, when God himself is a Presbyterian."

## Poetry.

[For "THE GAZETTE."]

### THE TOILET OF CONSTANCE.

(From the ballad of Casimir Delavigne, as abbreviated by Ruskin, in Vol. III. of his "Modern Painters.")

"Haste, Anna! Did you hear me call?  
My mirror, quick! The hours advance:  
To-night I'm going to the Ball  
At the Ambassador's of France.  
Just think—those bows were fresh and fair  
Last eve—ah! beauty fades apace:  
See, from the net that binds my hair  
The azure tassels droop with grace.  
Your hands are awkward, girl, to-night—  
These sapphires well become my brow:  
A pin has pricked me—set it right—  
Dear Anna, I look charming now!  
He, who my fancy has beguiled,  
(Anna, my robe!) will be a guest—  
(Fie, fie! that's not my necklace, child!  
Those beads the Holy Father blest).  
Oh! should his hand my fingers press,  
(At the mere thought I tremble, dear),  
To-morrow, should I dare confess  
The truth in Père Anselmo's ear?  
Give me gloves—now, all is well—  
In the tall glass one final glance—  
To-night, I long to be the *belle*  
At the Ambassador's of France."

Close to the hearth she stood and gazed:  
O God! a spark ignites her dress—  
"Fire! Help!" When every hope was raised,  
How sad such death for loveliness!  
The flame voluptuously gnaws  
Her arms—her breast—around—above—  
And swallows with un pitying jaws  
Her eighteen years, her dreams of love!  
Farewell to all youth's visions gay!  
They only said: "Ah! poor Constance!"  
And waltzed until the dawn of day  
At the Ambassador's of France.

GEO. MURRAY.

## Societies.

### THEO DORA.

The Theo Dora met on Thursday, February 27th. Essays, dealing with "Missions in Japan" and the "Future of Japan," were read by Miss Finley and Miss Cochrane. Both papers were excellent.

## Correspondence.

### A VISIT TO THE NEW TORONTO BUILDINGS.

There is always a certain pleasure in visiting public institutions which are in a state of prosperity and progress, for their character and success are very fair guides as to the character and welfare of the people who uphold them. Certainly no stranger visiting Toronto and its University, can help but feel that behind such an institution there must be not only a prosperous but a generous Province. The University of Toronto, unlike its sister in Montreal, has had everything in its favour; there have been no racial or religious difficulties to retard its advancement in any way. Whilst we are congratulating ourselves upon the Workman bequest and the greater facilities it will give to our Science Faculty, Toronto is making some most important additions to her Science department. The school of Practical Science is being very much enlarged. In fact, from the size of the



new, as compared with the old building, one might truly say that the School of Science is now being built. But in addition to this, the University is developing further a department in which she is already strong, and which in McGill can hardly be said to exist at all, viz., the Department of Biology. The new Biological building, officially opened last summer, is a fine stone building, standing at little to one side of the school of Science. Briefly, it is arranged somewhat as follows: Entering by the main hall, first on the left is a large room for holding apparatus and specimens. Leading out of this is a small chemical laboratory, for the purpose of giving such special chemical knowledge as may be needed to the Honour students in Arts. To the right of the hall, passing through a room for containing drawings and diagrams, there is a fine lecture room with the seats so arranged in amphi-theatre style as to afford a full view of the lecturer and his diagrams. In the center is a fine Stereopticon, facing a large circular screen, for the further illustration of drawings. Above this is a general histological laboratory for the special use of third and fourth year students. A certainly amusing department is what one might call the "live stock" room, in which live subjects such as rabbits, dogs, etc., are confined until wanted for dissection. Everything is very neat, and there is no lack of light, which is so essential in microscopic work.

C.

[It is true we have no special building for the Biological Department in McGill. But we fear our correspondent does not quite understand what is covered by the term Biology. We believe our courses in Biology superior to Toronto. The Botany lectures delivered by Prof. Penhallow, in the beautiful lecture-theatre of the Redpath Museum, and his course in Physiological Botany, with demonstrations in his fine new laboratory on the top flat of the Arts building, certainly are. In Bacteriology, Dr. Johnston devotes his whole time and energy to the study and demonstration of the subject, while his stock of bacteria is one of the largest in America, certainly in Canada.

In Histology, Dr. Wilkins demonstrates, with the aid of half a hundred microscopes, every part of the human anatomy, with specimens from the lower animals for purposes of comparison.

And for live stock we would suggest a visit to Mr. Cook's menagerie—Dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea-pigs, white rabbits, and mice, monkeys, pigeons, frogs, turtles, alligators, etc., etc.

And, best of all, there is a something which neither money, or brick and mortar brings. It is nearly always wanting in government institutions, and which we in McGill are peculiarly fortunate in possessing, viz., a stimulus to work with a deep sympathy and love between professor and student. —Eds. UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.]

J. A. MACPHAIL, B A.,

*Editor-in-Chief* UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I write to inform you that I have placed my resignation as editor, representing the Faculty of Law, in the hands of my constituents, and that my resignation has been accepted.

I feel it to be my duty towards my late co-editors, and THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE in general, to simply state the reasons that urged me to this step, lest it should be supposed that anything connected with either the management of THE GAZETTE or its editing should have prompted me to resign a position which was, in a great measure, a source of interest and pleasure. On the contrary, I have been, and am, in complete accord with the present conduct and policy of the paper, which, I believe, if persisted in, will eventually make THE GAZETTE thoroughly representative of University interests, and worthy of the confidence of all classes as the organ of McGill in every sense of the word.

My resignation is, then, due entirely to the position which the students of the Faculty of Law have taken in regard to THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE. Hitherto, I had been representing a Faculty which contributed nothing to the support of the paper, either as shareholders, subscribers, or even as readers; and I felt that the time had come when the Faculty of Law should manifest its interest in the University organ by uniting, in some degree, at least, with the other Faculties of the University, in affording THE GAZETTE that support and encouragement which was such an impetus to the paper in the present year, and gives great promise of excellent and abiding results in the future. Personally, I very much regret that my co-students in the Faculty of Law thought otherwise, and decided, for this year, at least, not to identify themselves with the movement in support of the paper. Under the circumstances I felt it would be anomalous in me to occupy a representative position on the staff of a paper, towards which my constituents were at least indifferent, if not hostile, and after a manifest exhibition—on two occasions—of the feelings prompting my fellow-students, I duly tendered my resignation. I firmly believe the Faculty of Law have adopted a mistaken policy, and sincerely hope it may be no source of detriment to the paper, in which I shall continue to take a warm and hopeful interest.

In conclusion, let me express my feelings of deep regret at parting with my late fellow-workers in the generous task they have undertaken in issuing our University journal weekly. I know the severe amount of labour this entails, and, if I may, still hope, in a private capacity, to assist in what I feel to be a good work in the interests of McGill.

With sincere good wishes to you and the members of the staff,

I remain, yours truly,

F. W. HIBBARD.

Things are not always what they seem. So thought one of the cleverest house surgeons the other day at Dr. Bell's operation.



### Personals.

P. L. Naismith, B.A.Sc., '89, has been appointed Assistant-Engineer on the City Water Works, Ogden, Utah.

Mr. Sam. Dawson has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Laval, a compliment certainly due him on account of recent articles in the *Week*.

J. W. Spencer, B.A.Sc., who graduated with first-rank honours in 1874, passed through Montreal last week on his way to Europe. He is now attached to the Geological Survey of the United States.

D. D. Fortier, B.A.Sc., '85, formerly a GAZETTE editor, has resigned his position on the Water Works at Denver, Col., to accept the superintendence of the "Bear Lake Reservoir, Bear River Canal, Ogden City Water Works," Ogden, Utah, U.S. He claims to "have the prettiest boy ('d. d.') in all the West."

### Exchanges.

In Edinburgh they do things well, and amongst the best things they do is the *Student*, the organ of the Students' Representative Council. Its opening page is adorned with a portrait of John Stuart Blackie, accompanied by a life notice, from which the following characteristic sentences are taken:—

"Blackie is a true poet. Behind all his ruggedness there dwells fineness and delicacy of feeling, hardly equalled by any in our age. But though he loves at times to dwell on the intricate phases of man's existence, yet he is most in his element when he sings of the rugged hills, and the rushing streams, and gentle vales of his native Scotland. Personally, Blackie is known to the people of this country chiefly as a lecturer on nearly all subjects of human interest; and who, having attended one of these lectures, will ever forget the picture of the vigorous old 'Athenian,' with flowing snow-white hair and classically-cut features encircled by his historical plaid, holding forth in that characteristic manner which has made his lectures so entirely unique. Those who know Blackie in his private life, know him as a thoughtful, considerate and high-souled friend, and a man noble and generous in the extreme, and that he follows in his life his favourite motto 'Speaking the truth in Love.' "To the world of letters, Blackie has appeared, first as a translator, secondly as a poet, and thirdly as an essayist and prose writer; to Scotland as a patriot and a defender of its dearly purchased rights; and to the public in general as a lecturer and singer on all things human and divine. His most popular work is 'Self-Culture.' This work, besides finding its way into nearly every home in the kingdom, has been translated into some thirteen different languages, the latest being into that of the Japanese; and it is no doubt a fact that this, the shortest of his works, has produced the greatest financial success. There are few lovers of literature who are not well acquainted with Blackie's well-known style. Force and candour of expression, combined with a certain characteristic nervous phraseo-

logy, has given an individualistic charm to this robust Scot's writing. We are somehow always carried away by the simplicity and whole-heartedness of the man. He has never written on a subject on which he has not been thoroughly convinced."

It is something for the students of Edinburgh to say "we have received with pleasure a recent number of the McGill College Montreal UNIVERSITY GAZETTE. This magazine is attractive and interesting throughout."

This, also, is from the *Student*:—The Medical student, by many outsiders, is maligned and misunderstood. He stands perpetually in the shoes of the dog who has got a bad name. It is a matter of history that every disturbance is made by him. Nobody ever thinks of contradicting this. It would be folly to suggest mildly that there might, once in a while, be other disturbers of the peace abroad. The myth has grown until it has become hoary with antiquity, and can no more be disputed than the fact that part of Ossian's anatomy is buried in every Highland glen. This outsider, however, has good reason to believe that the Medical student is, in the main, a decent, hard-working, honest sort of soul, who, in spite of universal testimony to the contrary, entertains a healthy view of life, and a not ignoble aim for the future. The outsider further boldly asserts that the hidden goodness of heart to be found in that peculiar sinner, the Medical student, is more to be depended on, in the long run, than the tender mercies of many "saints."

In 1854 a stripling entered the philosophical arena, and dealt a reeling blow to the giant who, up to that time, held undisputed sway. That giant was Sir William Hamilton; that stripling is now Professor Calderwood. The position defended by Hamilton—viz., that the Infinite must be the subject of faith and not of knowledge; though regarded by many as a doctrine favourable to the tenets of religion, gave rise to the scepticism of John Stuart Mill, as well as to the piety of Mansel. Mr. Calderwood, perceiving the danger of a doctrine so doubtful and diverse in its results, wrote a reply to Hamilton, entitled—the "Philosophy of the Infinite," in which he maintained that God was the subject of human *knowledge*, however imperfect, and not of faith. The *Edinburgh Student* has a well-cut picture of Professor Calderwood, whom every Arts' man knows since his second year.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* for Feb. 20th is an excellent number. It is full of good reading matter, and contains an especially interesting article, entitled—"Advice to Students." Also, it has a friendly notice of THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE, speaking of it as "Never late, never dull, full to the brim with interest." Its jokes pass even our "Between the Lectures" column in point of obscurity.

"I'll send my boy to boarding school."

"What for?"

"Oh, he asks such infernal questions. He wanted to know last night if a shoemaker could breathe his last."



## Between the Lectures.

"The proper study of mankind is man,"  
The poet says. He's wrong; inhuman:  
The proper study of mankind  
Is woman.

40 stars in some 40,000,000 can be located with some definiteness in space. Room for Donalds 100 per centers.

It was not a Donalds student who was overheard the other day alluding to a certain "lip-tilted" feature as her *petit nez repoussé*.

At the last lecture, for the first time: "I better call the roll, it's a good rule, and I wouldn't like to break it."

We regret that our stenographer failed to report the speech of the representative from Cambridge, at the University Banquet. We will do better next time.

"I wish you every success, and hope not to see any of you again," was the paradoxical statement of one of the lecturers, as he dismissed the class for the last time, with much mutual good-will.

There is a movement on foot to raise a subscription to buy a bell, to be swung in an easily accessible position in Lecture-room No. 1, and which will be duly rung after all bull-dog and horse-chestnuts.

\* \* \*

Mr. B., of the Fourth Year: "Doctor, what instrument would you use in such a case?"

Doctor: "No. 4."

Mr. B.: "Indeed, Sir! I use No. 2 myself."

The air of conscious superiority which has been observed on the countenances of certain members of the graduating class is directly attributable to the association with lords and dukes, which these gentlemen enjoy (even if it is only at lunch).

Teacher: "Name an oxide."

Smart Boy: "Leather, sir."

Teacher: "Indeed; and pray, of what is leather an oxide?"

"Smart Boy: Oxide of beef, sir."

The experience of Dr. Macdonnell with the present fourth year is unique in the history of the College. In their embryo days, as Freshmen, he nourished them with bones, etc., and saw them through their infancy up to the second year; now he turns them loose on the world, a well-grown lot, creditable alike to themselves and their teacher, who has watched over them for four years.

### A FACT.

A short time ago, a musical professor and director of the choir at one of our city churches, was conducting the practice one Saturday evening; it was proposed to sing the well-known anthem—"As pants the hart," and the ladies and gentlemen of the choir, on the first trial, "took it" a little too fast; the director requested them to try it a second time, with the exclamation (uttered impatiently)—"No, no, no!"

that will not do! you cut your *pants* too short!" As fully half the number of those present were ladies, it can be well understood that the gravity of the occasion took flight, and the result was a burst of genuine laughter.

### MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS.

The following "tips" may prove useful to the graduating class in their approaching "orals":—

To bring on a free perspiration, wear an overcoat during the month of July.

Scarlet fever patients should go to the Gulf coast if they desire to change their fever to the yellow brand.

To bring a healthy color to the face, draw on a boot a couple of sizes too small for your foot.

To avoid indulging in the wretched habit of snoring, keep awake.

Sufferers from cold feet have been known to obtain relief by putting them near the stove.

Biliousness, especially when caused by high living, may be remedied by living at a cheap boarding-house.

A black-snake whip, properly applied, never fails to act as a strong stimulant.

## College World.

Miss Hodges, who was recently appointed instructor in the University at Lund, is the first woman ever employed as a teacher in a Swedish University.

The Anatomy School of Trinity College, Dublin, has been fitted up with 78 incandescent lamps of 25 candle power each, arranged in groups of 4, and fixed over the dissecting-tables. The lamps are fed by an overhead cable, the motive power being supplied by an "Otto" silent gas-engine of 7-H.P. nominal.—*Electric Review*.

Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh University, gives the following advice:—"Don't smoke on an empty stomach. Drink coffee while smoking. Smoking produces a gentle mental excitement in some persons, and facilitates labour and suspends hunger. The indulgence is not injurious in moderation. If you have the 'Dyspeptic Diathesis,' avoid it. Tobacco is generally more or less injurious after forty years of age."

### A VERY RICH COLLEGE.

Columbia College, in New York City, is the most richly endowed educational establishment in the world. Her property is valued at \$8,788,910, and her annual income is \$375,546. Harvard University comes next and is but little behind Columbia. Her endowment is \$8,000,000, from which she enjoys an income of \$363,121. Cornell does not make a bad third with her \$6,268,457 assets and \$314,811 income.



Delegates from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Dublin, and Victoria, the Royal Academy of Music, and the College of Music, called upon Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and presented a protest against Trinity College, Toronto, granting music degrees in Great Britain. Lord Knutsford replied that Trinity College appeared to have exceeded the powers conferred upon it by its charter, and said he would take the opinion of Crown lawyers on the subject.

Winchester College has a number of quaint and curious customs peculiarly its own. The pupils' rules, written on the north side of the old school-room at so remote a year as 1687, may still be considered illustrative of its scholastic system. Some of the rules are as follows:—

**IN THE CHURCH**—Worship God. Say your prayers with a pious affection of the mind. Let not your eyes wander about. Keep silence. Read nothing profane.

**IN THE SCHOOL**—Let each one be diligent in his studies. Let no one give disturbance to his neighbour. Take care to spell your theme aright. Have all your school implements in constant readiness.

**IN THE HALL**—Whoever says grace, let him repeat it distinctly. The rest are all to answer him. Whilst you sit at table, behave with due decorum.

**IN THE COURT**—Let no one throw stones or balls against the windows. Let not the building be defaced with writing or carving upon it. Let no one approach the masters with his head uncovered, or without a companion.

**IN THE CHAMBERS**—Let cleanliness be attended to. Let each one study in the evening, and let silence prevail in the night.

**IN THE TOWN, GOING TO THE HILL**—Let the scholars walk in pairs. Let them behave with proper modesty. Let them move their hats to their masters and other respectable persons. Let decency regulate your countenance, your motions and gait.

Whoever disobeys these rules, will be sentenced to condign punishment.

Professor: "Who wrote Cæsar's commentaries?"

Student: "Why—er—Bohn."

During the War, one of those local nobodies who so often got high military positions through a "pull," was made a brigadier-general, and could talk of nothing else. Meeting a farmer of his acquaintance one day, he asked him:—

"Well, Jim, I suppose you know I have been appointed brigadier-general?"

"Yes," said Jim, "I heerd so."

"Well, what do folks say about it?"

"They don't say nothin'," replied truthful James; "they jest laugh."

Professor Penhallow has been elected to the Presidency of the Dominion Fruit Growers' Association.

McGill graduates are going to form a Society in Ottawa and vicinity. There are upwards of eighty residing in that district.

#### LITERATURE.

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	PAGE,
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Ashford, C., . . . . .	182
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Birks, H., & Co., . . . . .	182
Chapleau & Co., . . . . .	168
Clarke, G. W., . . . . .	182
Cumming & Brewis, . . . . .	180
Doughty, A. G., . . . . .	181
Drysdale, Wm., & Co., . . . . .	168
Dyer, W. A., & Co., . . . . .	168
Featherston, A. M., . . . . .	181
Gerth, E. A., . . . . .	180
Gray, Hy. R., . . . . .	180
Greenshields & Co., . . . . .	168
Gurney, E. and C., & Co., . . . . .	179
Henderson, John & Co., . . . . .	179
Hirsch, M., . . . . .	168
Jensen, J. L., . . . . .	179
Lyman, Sons & Co., . . . . .	179
Macaulay, W. B. T., . . . . .	182
Montreal Steam Laundry Co., . . . . .	181
Murray, Wm., . . . . .	181
MacBean, D. B. A., . . . . .	180
McEntyre & Son, . . . . .	168
McLaren, W. D., . . . . .	182
Ness, T. W., . . . . .	179
Nightingale, D., . . . . .	180
Nordheimer & Co., . . . . .	182
Notman & Son, . . . . .	182
Payne Geo., . . . . .	180
Periard, A., . . . . .	180
Reid, Robert, . . . . .	180
Robertson & Co., . . . . .	168
Ross, Hugh, . . . . .	181
Sharswood, W. H. F., . . . . .	178
Sheppard, Geo. J., . . . . .	180
Summerhayes & Walford, . . . . .	181
Tarrante, Saml., . . . . .	181



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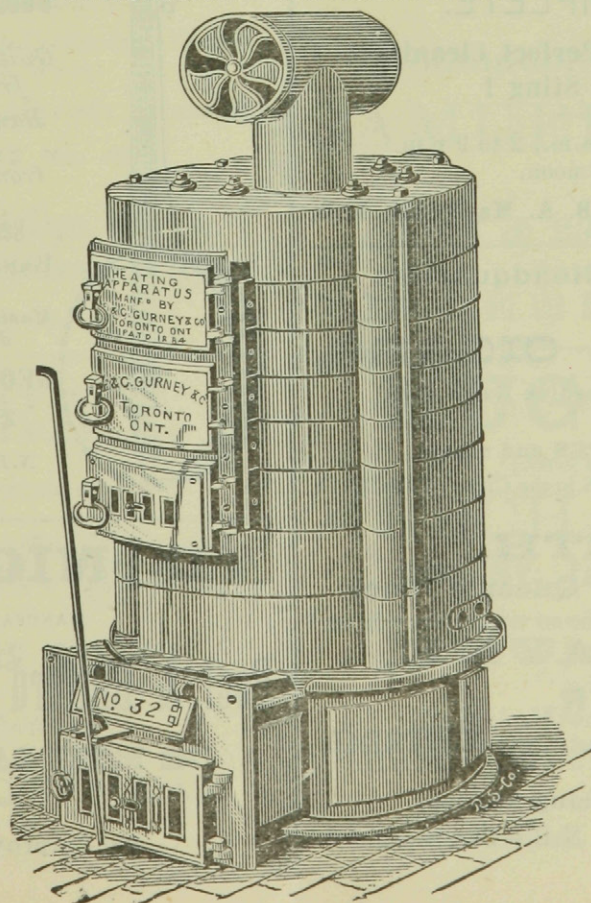
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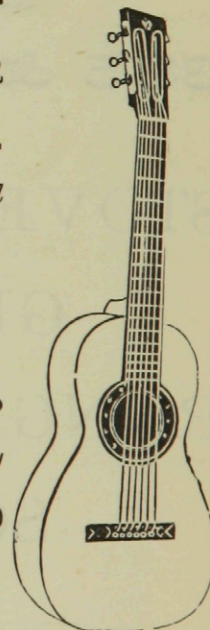
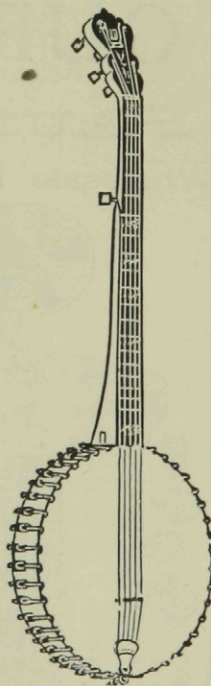
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